THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 5—NO. 48. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 246.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22, 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1851. 238—1y

WRECK OF THE SHIP POWHATAN.

Full particulars of the Terrible Disaster—Statement of the Wreck Master—Interview with the Captain of the Ship—Two Hundred and Fifty Bodies Recovered.

We have received full details of the loss of the ship Powhatan, which was briefly noticed in a telegraphic despatch in our last issue.—The account thrills the blood with horror.—Captain Myers, (of Baltimore,) and crew, with four hundred and eleven passengers, were swept into eternity. The vessel was wrecked on Long Beach, on the night of the 11th ult.

Capt. Jennings, wreck master, in a letter in regard to this fearful disaster says:—"On Saturday the wind blew with great violence from the northeast. On Sunday morning I observed a ship of about 900 tons thumping on the bar about one hundred yards from the shore. During the day the ship's deck was crowded with passengers, and when the surf ran out I could get within 75 yards of the vessel. The surf ran mountains high. Indeed I never saw such a sea in my life. Several persons now began to be swept overboard. Capt. Myers hailed me through his speaking trumpet, and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore. I told him the bodies were all dead before they were washed on shore. About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, the ship keeled over to windward from the shore. The sea then, of course, made a clean breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers.—The sea running mountain high, and completely hiding the vessel from my view, I could no longer hold any communication with the captain, and never saw him again.

The main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some 25 dead bodies, mostly women, came on shore about a mile south of the wreck.

About dark the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave, fully a hundred feet high, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in one moment the hull was shattered into fragments, which tossed wildly through the surf. The shrieks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed; but I could render them no aid. In a few moments all disappeared beneath the surface of the water. Never did I see such a sight in my life. All on board the ill-fated vessel perished—not one remaining to tell the fearful tale."

The correspondent of the New York Herald, who visited the spot where the baggage and portions of the wreck, which had floated ashore, were being piled up, says:

"About thirty trunks, with goods in them, lay piled up together, among them the trunk of the first mate, Ambrose K. Rogers, in which were several letters, pieces of poetry, a daguerreotype likeness, a lock of a lady's hair, &c. All along the shore for ten miles was scattered the remnants of the chests and trunks of the passengers, many of them having names inscribed on the lids and sides.—Feather beds, cooking utensils, empty casks, and pieces of the vessel were to be seen on every side. Letters of the dead were scattered here and there, and bibles and prayer-books lay glistening in the sun, the whole desolation presenting a melancholy and heart-rending scene." One of the women found was about 28 years of age, of handsome features, and apparently an American. The clothing of another of the victims, about 20 years of age, showed her to belong to the wealthy class of Germans. She was a beautiful looking creature, even as she lay in death. On her fingers she wore two rings—one plain, and the other having a heart attached to it. They were marked "P. S." and "B. S." 1854.

Two hundred and fifty bodies were washed ashore. The passengers, it is supposed, were mostly foreigners.

The Powhatan, it is believed, had no cargo on board. She was owned in Baltimore, and was on her way from Havre to N. York.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Norfolk News that Mr. James Parker of Elizabeth city, Virginia, who for some months past has been visited with temporary aberations of mind, on Wednesday shot his wife through the brain, killing her instantly; he then rushed out of the house and shot his horse, and returned and shot himself also through the brain, falling dead by the side of his murdered wife. The weapon used was a revolver, and it is supposed he shot the horse to prevent a physician being sent for.

NO PRINTERS THERE.—The report of the Inspectors of State Prisons in New York, discloses the very gratifying fact that of the large number of convicts in the prisons of the State, there is not a single printer, while nearly all the other occupations are represented. This is a fact honorable to the craft, and affording evidence of the general good character of those engaged in it.

The amount of the European Army against Turkey and her allies, is nearly 300,000 men and about 500 cannon.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention, which may be termed its *action*. They repudiated all begging from the Federal Congress, and have declared that they will rely on themselves, on their own energies to carry out the grand scheme proposed—that of building a Southern Pacific Railroad.—Speaking of the organization to effect that purpose, they say:

Resolved, That to effect this organization, this Convention respectfully advises the incorporation, by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, of a Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital sufficient to build such road from the point or points and by the route indicated in the second resolution—of which corporation the several Southern States above mentioned, the several cities therein, and the several railroad companies therein, shall be invited to be corporation, together with such other companies and individuals as may choose to subscribe for stock, including, if they desire it, the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek nations of Indians, west of the Mississippi.—That said States be invited to take stock in such corporation to the amount of not less than two millions of dollars each, to be raised and secured in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct. That each of said cities and railroad companies be invited to subscribe for stock to such amount as its means will admit. That the existence of said corporation be recognised by each of said States, and such powers be vested in and such franchises and capacities granted to it by the Legislature of each such State, as may be necessary to effect the object of the organization; and that in its directory each such State be equally represented.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommends that, if necessary, special sessions of the Legislature of such States be called for the purpose of taking into consideration this plan; and that a committee of one member from each State represented in this Convention be appointed to draft a charter of incorporation for such company, and lay the same before the Governors of the said several States, and the National or General Councils of the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations, requesting each of the said Governors to convene the Legislature of his State, in order to consider the same, and take such other steps in regard to such road as may be necessary and proper, if, in his opinion, it should be expedient to do so; and especially praying the Governor of Virginia to lay said draft of a charter before the Legislature of that State, with his views in regard thereto; and requesting said Councils of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks to act therein, to recognise such company, grant rights of way through their national lands for any branch or branches of said road that may pass through the same, and enact such laws as shall secure to the South, so far as may be in their power, the exclusive benefits and advantages of the commerce of the Pacific, and of the wealthy provinces of Mexico intended to be traversed by said road.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that power be given to said corporation, by its charter, to negotiate with Mexico for, and purchase, if necessary, a right of way through her territory to the Pacific Ocean, or to some point on the Gulf of California; to stipulate with that government that in the event the same is granted, no higher rates or charges shall ever be imposed or exacted for passage or transmission over said road on citizens of Mexico than on those of the United States; and to agree that the Company will maintain military posts along said road, will in all times submit to the jurisdiction and laws of Mexico, and claim no political right, nor attempt to colonize the country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Southern States, corporations and people are entirely able to build said road, and that no time should be lost in doing so; that it is as easy to commence it now as ten or twenty years hence, and it can as easily be completed in ten years as in a century; and that it is the duty of every Southern man, to himself, his children, and his country, to engage earnestly in this great and indispensable measure of security, as well as of wealth, and of political and commercial power to the South.

PUNNING EXTRAORDINARY.—The names of the newly elected members of Congress, Messrs. Brooks, Keitt and Boyce, recently furnished occasion for a very noble series of puns, at one of the legislative messes in Columbia. A member of the mess jocosely remarked that on the appearance of Mr. Brooks, at Washington, it would be said of him and South Carolina—

"If these be her *Brooks*, what must her *Rivers* be?" Another promptly added, it will also he said—

"If this be her *Kit* (Keitt) what must her *Cats* be?" A third, pursuing the same vein, capped the climax thus—

"If these be her *Boys*, (Boyce) what must her *Men* be!"

In a like spirit was the following *jeu d' esprit*, also perpetrated at Columbia. A bachelor, by the name of Evans, was presented to a beautiful widow also named Evans.

"Mrs. Evans permit me to present you to Mr. Evans."

"Mrs. Evans!" said the spirited bachelor, "the lady I have been in search of for the last eight years."

The fair widow took the remark in very good part, and a pleasant acquaintance ensued. What the future may bring forth, this deponent sayeth not.

A gentleman of African extraction, who used to display his grinning combination of ivory and ebony about the streets of Indianopolis was asked by a white gentleman—"How old are you, Sam?" "Twenty-five, massa," was the reply; "but if you counts up de fun I'se seen, jest call me seventy-five."

When we are Dead.

1. There will be some honest sorrow. A few will be really sad, as we are robed for the grave. Fewer, probably, than we now suppose. We are vain enough to think our departure will produce considerable sensation. But we over-estimate it. Out of a small circle, how soon we shall be forgotten! A single leaf from a boundless forest has fallen!—That is all.

The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will share
His favorite phantom.

2. The world will go on without us. We may have thought a very important wheel in the great machinery will be ungeared when we are gone. But the world goes clattering on as if nothing had happened. If we filled important stations in society—if we have wondered what would, or could be done, if we were removed—yet how soon others will fill our stations! The world will be a bustling active world without us. It was so before we entered it. It will be so when we are gone.

3. When we are dead, affection may erect a monument. But the head that sets it up will soon be as powerless as ours, and for the same cause. How soon they that weep over us will follow us! The monument itself will crumble, and it will fall on the dust that covers us. If the marble or the granite long endures, yet the eyes of affection will not endure to read the graven letters. Men will give a glance at the name of one they never knew, and pass on, with not a thought of the slumberer below.

On my grassy grave
The men of future time will careless tread,
And read my name upon the sculptured stone;
Nor will the sound, familiar to their ears,
Recall my vanished memory.

4. When we are dead our influence will not be dead. We leave epitaphs upon indestructible materials. Our manner of life has been writing them. We have stirred up thought and awakened emotion. The wonderful machinery of mind has felt our presence. We have pressed the stamp of our character into the warm wax of the moral sensibilities around us.

Our places of business, our social resort, may know us no more; but living, accountable beings feel the influence that involves our personal departure.

When we are dead the kingdom of God will not die. It did not depend on us for existence. And onward will it go when we have ceased to live. Happy, indeed, if it had been the honor and joy of our labors to have promoted it. Blessed is it to be remembered as having loved Zion, as taking pleasure in her stones, and favoring the dust thereof.

Sacred, consoling thought. The kingdom of Christ moves on, when we drop our earthly relations to it.

Other servants of God will rise to fill our places. A brighter star may rise for the one that has fallen. Stronger hands than ours may come into the ranks.

6. When we are dead some will think of us. Perhaps not a large circle. And what will they think? Our present course of life is furnishing them themes of thought. Coldness and indifference to the kingdom and glory of God—of that will our survivors think if it marked our characters. And in sadness will those that truly love ponder it. And thoughts, how many, and how comforting, will rise amid the pangs of real sorrow over our departure, if we had shown forth the praises of him who called us to glory and to virtue. O, reader, think, into which of these channels am I likely to turn the thoughts of men?

A FREE FIGHT.

The following amusing apologue is intended, we suppose, to apply to the Turkish disaster at Sinope—the Russian "bear," the British "lion," the French "cock," and the Turkish "turkey," being respectively typified:

"Once thar was a bar tuck a phansy that he'd like to eat a gang of turkeys, so he sot to work to pick a quarrel with the head gobbler of the flock about some of his domestic affairs. The gobbler 'lowed it was none of his business, and said he'd not be dictated to, not by no bar that ever walked on four legs. The bar said he didn't want to make no disturbance, and he hoped the turkeys wouldn't oblige him to ring none of their necks off, but they must do as he wanted 'em to, or he'd make 'em see sights. The turkey said he was willen to do what was right, and that he'd never do nothing else; but he would be burried under his own roost pole before he'd allow the bar or anybody else to interfere with his concerns.

About this time along cum a lion and a rooster. They sed it wouldn't do for them to let the bar eat up the turkeys, or the next thing they'd know he'd be pitchin' into them. So the lion ax'd, 'is this a free fight?' The turkey told him 'it are.' He said he was imposed upon by the bar, and if they thought he was right, they might see him out. 'Stand your ground, old hoss,' ses the lion, and 'count me in.' The rooster jined the lion, bristled up on the side of the turkeys. With that, the bar, not mindin' either of them a feather, just jumps over into the turkey pen, and opened his mouth wide enough to swallow the whole party.

The lion backed himself up in the corner, and, drappin' his tail between his legs, ax'd—"are this a free fight?" and the bar told him "yes, it ar."

Waal,' ses the lion, count me h'out.'

What become of the turkeys nobody don't know yet; but if the bar didn't eat 'em up, neck and gizzard, it was because he found 'em tuffer than he thought they war.

The lion and the rooster made a terrible to do about the circumstance, but they tuck monstrous good care to keep out of the reach of the bar.'

There is considerable point in all this.

The Death of Grimes' Hen.

BY MICHAEL STEINHOPPER.

At last the speckled hen has gone—
That hen of hens the best;
She died without a sigh or groan,
While on her downy nest.
Thro' summer's heat and winter's snow
For ten long years she lay
At noon and eve, old Grimes an egg,
But none on the Sabbath day.

She had a nest behind the door,
All neatly lined with hay,
Her back was brown and sprinkled o'er
With spots "inclined for grey."
The neighbor's fowls did all agree
She was a good old soul;
She sometimes roosted in a tree,
And sometimes on a pole.

Whene'er the rain come pelting down,
And thunder dreadful roar,
She hid herself in Grimes' hat,
Until the storm was o'er.
Kind reader, now we'll drop a tear,
To Grimes' speckled hen;
It is too true we ne'er shall look
Upon her like again.

Big Feeling People—Noble Blood.

In this age of Sham there appears to be a disposition on the part of the members of families whose heads have accumulated a fortune by disposing of rum, molasses, dry goods, patent medicines and various other commodities, to ape the airs of the Nobility of Europe. Coat-of-arms are now coming in fashion.—Daughters of men who a few years ago had a coat that would scarcely cover their arms, now insist upon having a coat-of-arms on their carriages. A nobleman—not one of nature's noble men, but an imported specimen of humanity—is a hero in their eyes; an object to lionize. Adventurers taking advantage of this nobility-mania, often reap a rich harvest among the infatuated admirers of *nobility*.

The people who make the most pretensions are those whose past history will not bear scrutiny. They are educated to respect wealth—virtue and merit are of no consequence in their estimation—and despise labor. It reminds us of the old lady who said to her pompous son one day:—"You need not despise a spinning-wheel, for many a night I have worked at it to get money to send you to school."—Also, of a young lady—we will call her a lady, a genteel lady—who was condemning a young girl, calling her low and unrefined. "Why," she exclaimed in a sort of triumphal tone, "her father was nothing but a low mechanic!" "Yes," remarked a lady present, "her father was a mechanic. I knew him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother, when she went out washing."

There is a just pride in being a descendant of a family whose members have distinguished themselves in the different honorable pursuits of life, yet it is very silly to rely on that alone for respect. Let none presume to wear honors unless they have earned them, for it is not a very noble trait to bolster up one's reputation by stealing the honors which belong to one's ancestors.

As for the noble blood admirers, we do not know of anything better for their consideration than the following slap which Dickens, in his Child's History of England, gives at some of the greatest nobility of England. In Charles the Second's time he says:

"The whole Court was a great flaunting crowd of debauched men and shameless women: and Catherine's merry husband insulted and outraged her in every possible way, until she consented to receive these worthless creatures as her very good friends, and to degrade herself by their companionship. A Mrs. Palmer whom the King made Castlemaine, and afterwards Duchess of Cleaveland, was one of the most powerful of the bad women about the court, and had great influence with the King nearly all through his reign. Another merry lady, named Moll Davis, a dancer at the theatre, was afterwards her rival. So was Nell Gwynn; first an orange girl and then an actress, who really had some good in her, and of whom one of the worst things I know is, that she actually does seem fond of the King. The first Duke of St. Albans was this orange girl's child. In like manner, the son of a merry waiting lady, whom the King created Duchess, of Portsmouth, became the Duke of Richmond. Upon the whole, it is not so bad a thing to be commoner."

"In short—ladies and gentlemen," said an overpowered orator, "I can only say,—I beg leave to add—I desire to assure you—that I wish I had a window in my bosom that you might see the emotion of my heart." (Vulgar boy in the gallery)—"Wouldn't a *pane* in your stomach do this time?"

The New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the leading Whig journals of the country, in an article referring to the manifold sins and blunders of its party, says: "The Whig party, as a national party, has nothing in its late history upon which it can dwell with satisfaction, and nothing in its future to which it can look forward with hope."

A NOVEL PROSECUTION.—A gentleman at Green Farms, Connecticut, lately left the Methodist and joined the Congregational church. In this new place of worship he found it difficult to repress those outbursts of religious feelings which were allowable with the sect he had left, and was quite often guilty of the impropriety of "speaking out in meeting," to the great annoyance of his new brethren. He was labored with kindly upon the subject, but it was of no use—the occasional "Amen!" and "Glory to God" would slip out in spite of his teeth. He was finally prosecuted for shouting "Glory to God!" under the influence of a stirring discourse, and was fined three dollars and costs, the costs amounting to ten dollars. In the complaint against him he was accused of "disturbing religious worship."

Sowing Corn for Pasture—the Dairy.

If the farmers of North Carolina need one thing more than another, it is pastures for their milk Cows. In the Northern States clover and the other grasses are cultivated for this purpose. In the Southern States nature generally affords ample pasture grounds, and thus, North and South of us, are the farmers blessed with abundance of milk and butter, while their cows are among the chief ornaments, if they are not indeed the principal boast and glory of the farm. But even at the North other pastures besides clover, are provided, and by some are thought preferable. This is nothing else but green corn sowed broadcast or drilled, at pleasure, especially for the purpose. Can we not get some of our readers to try the experiment this season? Will not some farmer who delights in fat cows, sweet butter, and plenty of milk, take a couple of acres and see what improvement he can make on as many cows by feeding them on the produce of these two acres? Try it, friends, and try it now simply as an experiment, and let us hear from you next August or September. We verily believe it would be the very best pasture that could be provided for those animals intended for exhibition at the next State Fair. Its efficacy has already been tried in New York, where clover flourishes so well, as may be learned by the following:

O. M. Barker, of Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., says on this subject, in the Patent Office Report, 1852-'53, page 183, that Corn pastures is a most convenient, cheap and valuable food for milch cows. Hear him, and try it:

The sowing of corn for pasture, and its value as a green crop to plough under for manure, is too much neglected by farmers. I prefer it to clover for cows in milk; the butter produced from it being as hard as the hardest beef tallow in mid winter. After my cows had been feeding in the corn two or three weeks I found the butter growing hard—if possible, harder than could be produced from ice. What a pleasure to the housewife to have such hard butter in warm weather! That manufactured in the month of August is of such a nature. I think as good an article can be furnished from this as the famous Orange county butter. I should like to have a trial made by some skillful person. The increase of milk is not much more than common pastures; but the flavor imparted to the butter cannot be produced from food of any other description.

Sow one and a half bushels per acre with a drill or broadcast, as the case may be. Sow from 1st to 10th of June. I have practiced this mode for the past three years to my satisfaction; and I shall, for the future continue it. I prefer corn ploughed under to clover, for green manure. Some persons object to green corn for manure, thinking it will sour the land. I think the idea erroneous.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Very Interesting Experiments to Prevent Potato Rot.

Erieville, N. Y., March 25, 1854.

Permit me to state an experiment which I made for three successive years, obtaining each year corresponding results. It was simply this: Two square boxes, four feet each way and two deep, were filled with rich dirt, the dirt first being well mixed up, and then the boxes filled from it.

The boxes were placed in a very warm situation, the one raised a few a few inches from the ground, and the other elevated two or three feet on upright sticks, which were kept well coated with tar during the season, and which had the effect of keeping the bugs from the box. Around the sides of the box were a a sort of lattace work, to prevent the vines from dropping over the sides. Against the side of the other box was raised a bank, nearly level with the top of the box.

In each of these boxes were planted each year four hills of potatatos—the white pink eyes. Four large potatos were halved, each box receiving the half of each potato. During the season, the potatos in these boxes were kept well watered, receiving equal quantities of the fluid. The result was invariably this: The vines in the box from which the bugs had been excluded remained green till the frost came, exhibiting no symptoms of the blight. The potatos, when dug, were large and perfectly sound, and so remained till the next summer. In the other box, where the vines were sometimes covered with the potato insects and bugs, the tops were dead by the first of August. When the potatoes were dug, those in the latter box were nearly all rotten, and not half the size of those in the other box. Will you explain this phenomena on any other principle than that of the insect theory?

To the farmer I would say, procure those kinds of potatos which have the greatest celebrity for resisting the ravages of the bugs. Don't plant in very rich or warm places.—Plant early, and dig before the wet weather sets in, in the fall. And, by all means, keep the potatos dry and warm after they are taken out of the ground.

A. HOGEBOOM.

THE CAPITOL IN MOTION.—The important operation of moving the State House commenced yesterday by Messrs. Glaze & Boatwright. The building is 137 feet long by 62 feet wide, and the moving of such a structure, without making a flaw in plastering, or removing a chimney, is a phenomenon in mechanics not often seen among us.—*South Carolinian.*

CALIFORNIA.—There will probably be 20 per cent. more land in cultivation in the State this year than there was last. The crop of wheat will be much larger—almost double; that of barley much less. A very large number of fruit tress and grape vines are being set out. The farmers are now engaged in planting their early potatoes.

The man who paid the bill with *pleasure* says it is easier to raise than cash.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Mr. Clingman's Remarks on the bill Granting Lands for the Insane.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 20.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: In the notice taken by your reporter of the proceedings yesterday on the bill for the relief of the insane, he seems totally to have misunderstood the position taken by me. As the measure was pressed through under the previous question, and no fair opportunity afforded for an examination of its details, I request that you copy the report of my remarks as it appears in the Globe of to-day, so that your readers may see the grounds of my opposition to the bill:

Mr. CLINGMAN. I am surprised to see this uneasiness manifested by gentlemen. I did not intend to occupy the time of the House more than a single moment when I first arose and addressed the chair. I desire to know if the bill does not contain certain limitations upon the States with reference to the mode of disposing of the money; in other words, whether it does not, as it stands—I will not trouble the House by having it reread—require the States to expend this money in a particular manner, as indicated in the bill? I understand the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Bissell] to admit that it does. My opposition, then, I would say, rests upon these features of the bill. I will wave the general question. Gentlemen may take it for granted that Congress has a right to give land to the States, and divide it among them according to the federal population or any other equitable mode. I am now taking no exception to that principle. I hold that when you do it, when you give land to the States, that you have no right to control their expenditure of what becomes their's absolutely by your gift—at any rate, to require them to do what this government itself cannot constitutionally do.

For example, in order that gentlemen may understand my point—and I shall be gratified if they can meet it—I hold that this federal government has no jurisdiction over the lunatics and paupers in North Carolina, nor any right to take care of them; that this government has no authority, under the powers given to it as a federal and limited government, to legislate in this way for either the lunatics, paupers, negroes, or any body else, in the States; but that it is a matter which belongs to each State exclusively. If, therefore, this bill proposed to give lands or money, and to appoint a set of federal officers to go into the States and take care of the lunatics, I presume that most of the members of the House would say that the government was exceeding its powers. I think that nobody would maintain that we had a right to appoint a set of federal officers to go into the States and take care of the poor, the lunatics, or any other class.

But does not this objection apply with equal force to the pending proposition? As the bill is now framed, I understand it merely makes the States agents to carry out its provisions, instead of having it done by the federal officers. It is so framed that the States under it will take the money under an obligation to use it in a particular manner pointed out in the bill, and, in fact, to use it to effect what the government has not a particle of authority to carry out. It requires, too, I believe, the States to make returns from time to time as to how they are spending the money, just exactly as an overseer would do upon a plantation. It degrades the States, therefore, by making them the mere agents of the general government to do the will of the government—and that will, too, being a violation of the constitution of the United States, which plainly limits its powers. If the government, by the constitution, had any authority to do such a thing, possibly it might be contended that it could effect its object through the agency of the States. But if the general government have no such authority, it is equally clear that this whole proceeding is wrong, whether it appoints the States agents or the federal officers. I therefore rest my opposition to the bill upon the ground thus briefly stated.

I shall yield the floor in a moment, and then the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Bissell] can either move to lay my motion upon the table, or he may discuss it, or any other gentleman may take the floor. My opposition to the bill rests upon this ground, but there may be other objections to it.

I should be glad to hear from the gentleman from Illinois. I understand him to be a believer in the doctrine that this is a government of limited powers, and I have no doubt that he holds that we must act under the constitution according to the power granted to the government by it. If the gentleman can show me that there is anything in the constitution which will authorize us to take care of the lunatics in the States, either by a donation out of the treasury or in this mode, I might vote for the bill. I do not think he can do so, however. And yet the bill is so framed as to make the States mere agents to enable the federal government to violate the constitution, to which it owes its existence.

When I got up I did not intend to occupy more time than might be necessary to indicate the grounds of my opposition to the bill. As a question of expediency, I need not say that I regard with favor a proposition so benevolent and charitable as this measure, and should be pleased to see it carried into practice, if it could be constitutionally done.

To illustrate more clearly the principles involved, I would further state, that two views have been taken as to the manner in which the government holds the lands. By some persons it has been contended that the ceded lands were originally given to the government to pay off existing debts, and that those debts being discharged, the remains of the lands might equitably be returned to the States of the Union. If this theory were true, then the States would take the lands or their proceeds absolutely, and might dispose of them at their own will.

For example: if I, as trustee for an individual, shall sell his lands, and apply the proceeds to pay off outstanding debts, I would be bound, if a surplus remained, to pay it over to him. Suppose that I should say that I would not pay the money to him unless he would enter into an obligation to invest it in six-per-cent. stock, and apply the interest annually to support his wife and educate his children, and annually make a return to me of his mode of spending the money; he would at once say to me, that the money was his absolutely; that he could not allow me to interfere in the management of his family matters; and that he could not consent to be my agent, and thus admit my right to control his domestic affairs. Does not this case resemble the one made, as to the States, by this bill.

If, on the other hand, it be maintained that the federal government has the absolute right to the lands, just as it has to the money in the treasury, then it nevertheless is restricted in the use to objects within the scope of its powers. It has no right to devote either money or land to effect unconstitutional objects. Nobody, I think, will contend that it has any authority to take care of the insane in the different States, either through its own officials or by making the States agents. This is not a bill to distribute either land or money among the States. It is merely an unauthorized assumption by Congress of the right to take charge of the insane in the several States.—For such an act it has not, in my judgment, a color of constitutional power.

Respectfully,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

The Czar and the Coalition---Their Respective Resources.

To judge from the rhodomontades which are daily uttered through the medium of the English press, public meetings and dinners, the British lion has only to make his growl heard on the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea to frighten the already terrified Czar into conditions. We still see this foolish vanity pushed to extremes; and yet if ever there was an occasion which called for serious and anxious reflection, and for a reliance rather upon the wisdom of Providence than upon the short sighted policy of man, it is the present. All the facts and circumstances that make up the history of this Eastern complication would go to prove that we are on the eve of one of those great political and social convulsions which form distinct eras in the progress of civilization. What its immediate effects may be on the fortunes and destinies of particular nations, God alone can foresee; and it is only a tempting of his vengeance thus confidently to anticipate his designs. The disastrous precedent of 1812 ought to have taught more humility and moderation to those who are about to run their heads against the same rock upon which the fortunes of the first French empire were wrecked.

But are there really material grounds for this confidence that the Czar will be compelled to succumb to the power of the coalition? It is singular enough that in all the controversy which the Eastern question has excited, no attempt should have been made to estimate with accuracy the military resources of the belligerant powers, and to base on statistical proof the opinions that have been so abundantly advanced on either side. We have heard enough of the ethics of the dispute, (and pretty ethics they are, if we may judge by recent disclosures,) and it is now time for us to examine it in its physical aspect. We are not quite sure that, viewed in this light, the Czar's position is as forlorn and desperate as it is represented.

When Napoleon decided upon the invasion of Russia, he did not disguise from himself the magnitude and difficulties of the enterprise. He knew that a country backed by frozen seas and howling deserts could not be easily subdued, and that it would be impossible for him to pursue its army and government if they fled before his eagles to the Ourai. He felt that his only chance of reducing it lay in the fact that in proportion as its power was vast, the more it depended on its centre of life. Now, that centre was Moscow; and by obtaining possession of it he calculated upon being able to reduce the Russian Emperor to terms. The calamitous results of that ill-judged expedition will, we think, effectually discourage any second attempt of an invading force to penetrate into the interior of Russia. Unable to reach the heart, the coalition will endeavor to cripple the extremities of the Northern colossus by closing up his frontiers and blockading his ports. They will not be able to play long at this game. They would exhaust themselves in the effort, and still leave the real strength and power of Russia untouched. The London journals lay great stress on the assumption that the suspension of the foreign trade of Russia would cause her great internal embarrasment, and speedily bring about a convulsion. A glance at the following table—which shows the relative resources and indebtedness of Russia and of the nations that are either actually in arms against her, or are likely to be drawn immediately into the struggle—will at once demonstrate the fallaciousness of this argument;—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
Russia	$80 000 000	No return.	$320 534 423
Turkey	33,622 000	$33 644 000	No return
G. Brit'n	263 442 864	247 686 220	3 862 500 904
France	263 660 8 6	264 460 856	1 069 127 472
Austria	123 750 000	161 028 854	553 760 000
Prussia	71 780 755	73 581 763	139 840 745
Denmark	8 560 418	No return	66,018,750
Sweden & Norway	7 796 019	8 486 170	No return
	Population	Imports	Exports
Russia	65 0e1 970	$75 134 410	$78 758 538
Turkey	33 350 000	38 000 000	44 000 000
Great Britain	27 675,324	Val. for '53 not decl'd	412 799 761
France	35 781 628	300 000 000	300,000 000
Austria	36 514 466	87 425 470	57 666 125
Prussia	16,346 625	No return	No return
Denmark	2 450 000	30,564 817	19,112 823
Sweden & Norway	4 762 274	26 385 700	26 966 000

	Men	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Convorts, Steamers, and Transp'ts.
Russia	1 009 000	45	30	400
Turkey	448.860	17	14	64
G. Brit'n	142 630	97	96	366
France	502.990	52	69	266
Austria	600 000	—	4	35
Prussia	614 000	—	—	No return
Denmark	32,781	5	6	99
Sweden & Norway	153 346	10	10	464

It is necessary to observe that the landwehr is included in the above estimate of the Prussian army, whilst in the return of that of Denmark it is altogether omitted. After the Russian the Austrian army stands highest as regards the number of its effective troops, the estimate above given including neither militia nor landwehr.

In the above calculations we have purposely omitted the new loans about to be contracted for war purposes by the different Powers, and the results of which cannot as yet be obtained with any degree of exactness. It is estimated, however, that the aggregate of these loans will add little short of $300,000,000 to the financial obligations of the countries above enumerated.

It will be seen from this statement that, commercially speaking, there is no country in Europe more independent of other nations than Russia. With a population more than double that of France, her exports are only in the proportion of a fifth of the one and a fourth of the other. Of these, cereal productions constitute a major part; and as the large landholders are in fact the producers, the loss arising from the interruption of this class of exports would fall entirely upon them, and be little, if at all, felt by the great mass of the population; but putting this consideration aside, it is a question whether the withdrawal of such a large proportion of able bodied agricultural laborers as will be required for the service of the vast armies that the Czar will be compelled to keep on foot will not in itself sensibly affect the amount of production, and keep it within the limits of home consumption. In any case, although the suspension of her foreign trade would no doubt cause considerable inconvenience, and perhaps even distress, in some districts, it would not be of a sufficiently general and pressing nature to influence for a moment the policy of the government.

But in calculating Russia's power of endurance under the pressure of the most adverse circumstances in which a continued blackade might place her, there is one important element that must not be lost sight of, and which must in the end react fatally on her opponents. Her public debt amounts only to about a twelfth part of that of England and a third part of that of France. As long as she confines herself to defensive operations within her own territories, her expenditure will be comparatively light and will be met by issues of paper roubles—the usual currency in which her troops are paid until they cross the frontiers. Thus situated she can afford to wait patiently the course of events. Time will do for her more than the most powerful armies or the most lavish expenditure of money can effect. What Moscow proved to Napoleon, the system of blockade if persevered in, will prove to the allies.

It requires no prophetic eye to trace out clearly the results of this suicidal system of warfare on the part of the coalition. They may, it is true, interrupt the trade of Russia, annihilate its fleet, and perhaps succeed even in burning its capital; but will they have thereby curtailed its real powers or advanced by an hour the objects which they have in view? To do all this they will be compelled to keep up enormous armaments at a distance from their own territories, and that, too, for an indefinite period of time. Every day, every hour, lost in this fruitless contest, will be adding to the heavy burdens of their already over-taxed subjects. They cannot, like the Czar, pay their soldiers, sailors and contractors in paper money. They must carry specie with them wherever they go. This continual drain of bullion, increase of taxation, and consequent depression of commercial interests, will eventually produce misery, discontent, financial and political explosions, both in England and France, and thus of itself will dissolve this apparently powerful coalition, whose magnificent armies and fleets are just now exciting the admiration and terror of the world.

So much for the system of blockade, which appears to be the present plan of operations decided upon by the coalition. We have shown that unless bent on their own destruction they must soon abandon that line of tactics; and then comes the question whether they will resort to the only other alternative left open to them—namely, to carry the war into the interior of Russia. Let us see how their chances of success would be increased by such a movement. To obtain the elements of a correct opinion upon this point, we must again have resource to figures. The following table shows approximately the military resources of the different Powers who will figure immediately upon the scene:

Now let us see how these figures will work out, strategetically speaking. When Napoleon invaded Russia his army amounted to little short of 500,000 men, about half of whom were French, and the remainder troops composed of half a dozen different nations. Such a mass of combatants had never been assembled under one command since the great invasion of the Cimbrians and Huns. Now, leaving out of question Austria and the other German Powers who furnished these contingents, and whose co-operation is not only doubtful but may at any moment be thrown into the scale against them, can the coalition hope to concentrate for the invasion of Russia anything like the number of troops which the first Napoleon deemed necessary for an expedition of such difficulty and magnitude? A glance at the above table will at once show that they cannot. The present effective force of the French army is, in round numbers, about 500,000 men, that of the English 142,000, and that of the Turkish 450,000; giving a grand total of 1,092,000 men. Even admitting that the new levies may bring up to 730,000 men, there cannot, in presence of the events that are likely to render a large standing army at home necessary, be spared for foreign service more than from 200,000 to 250,000 men. The activity of the revolutionary party and the demands of the African service will find full employment for the remainder, to say nothing of the not very improbable contingency that the French Emperor may before long be compelled to provide for the integrity of his own dominions. England cannot contribute at the outside, more than from 30,000 to 40,000 troops, and Turkey cannot spare a single man for the purpose of an aggressive movement into the Russian territory. Now, the regular peace establishment of the Russian empire is about 1,006,000 men, including the military servants, invalids, &c. To meet the invasion of 1812 the Emperor Alexander only deemed it necessary to call out a levy of 3 in 500 of the population; whilst to meet the present emergency the Emperor Nicholas has ordered a levy of 9 in 1,000.—This will produce another million of troops. With the ordinary establishment, after supplying with their full compliment of troops the corps of the Caucasus, Siberia, Orenburg, Finland, Lithuania, the military colonies, the *cordon militaire* garisons, &c., there still remains a disposable force of 80,000 men, so that after fully providing for the defence of his frontiers and the internal security of his government, the Russian Emperor will find himself, with the new levies, at the head of a moveable army greatly exceeding in amount that of the combined forces of the coalition.

Assuming, of course, the neutrality of the German Powers as the basis of this calculation, we think that it demonstrates clearly that the Czar will be able "to hold his own," and bid defiance to all the efforts of his enemies. But there is another and equally probably view to be taken of his position, which suggests the likelihood of his adopting ere many months, a more active plan of operations, and of his endeavoring to cripple the power of his adversaries by carrying the war into their territories. We have assumed, for argument sake, neutral position on the part of Austria and Prussia; but we have never attached any faith to this hypothesis. The sympathies of those governments are known to be arrayed on the side of Russia, and it is only temporary considerations that induced them to evince a disposition to act with the coalition. They are Russian by the affinity of their political systems, Russian by their alliances, and Russian by their antagonism to the progress of liberal principles. It is only their dread of the revolutionary element that has kept under restraint for a time the active demonstration of those sympathies. Who can doubt that the moment Russia brings into a state of efficiency the vast armies that she is now organizing, and is prepared to assume offensive operations, these powers will throw aside the mask, and cast their preponderance into the scale on the side of Russia? Then we should probably see realized at once the famous Cossack prediction of the first Napoleon and the project at one time seriously agitated between the Derby Cabinet and the Northern Powers—the dethronement of his nephew and successor. As the French Emperor has been throughout the prime mover in all these complications and troubles, and as he is regarded by the despotic governments of Europe as a sort of political Mephistophels, who is likely to keep them in perpetual hot water, it is certain that the first result of combined action on the part of the three governments will be an effort to crush him. Judging from the present equivocal attitude of Prussia, and its consequent influence upon the policy of the Cabinet of Vienna, there is nothing extravagant in the speculation that in the year 1855, as in 1814, we may behold the spectacle of a northern coalition thundering at the gates of Paris, whilst the incumbent of that "baseless fabric" called the imperial throne of France, is putting a fitting climax to his career of avuncular imitation by signing the abdication of his functions on the famous round table of Fontainebleau. Nothing more likely unless Louis Napoleon to save himself from ruin, in time should head the revolution, and abandon the English alliance for a sudden compact with the newborn democracy of Europe.

Later from California.

New Orleans, April 24.

The steamer Pampero arrived here to-day from San Juan, with about 200 passengers and $250,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Northern Light sailed from Juan on the 18th inst., for New York, with 500 passengers, and one and a half million gold. This, together with the Illinois and United States, makes over three millions dollars in gold shipped from California about the 1st instant.

The general political news is very meagre. A good deal of rain had fallen, and the weather was unpleasant. Good health, however, prevailed.

The Indian troubles in the interior had nearly ceased. The Walker expedition has dwindled down to a very small and insignificant band; most of his men had deserted him.

The value of real estate in San Francisco and other principal cities had greatly decreased; rents also fallen. Business was very dull, with a very large supply of all kinds of produce; prices seriously reduced. An unusual number of persons are returning home in consequence of dull times and the depressed condition of business.

TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION—TWO MILLS DESTROYED.—About twenty minutes past nine o'clock last night, the entire city was twice convulsed. Shocks like an earthquake had been experienced. The shocks were about two and a half minutes apart. A light was soon visible in the East, and an alarm of fire given. The fact was soon revealed that two powder mills in Brighton five miles from the city had been destroyed by explosions.—The cylinders in one of the mills were set in motion, and left as is customary. Some time after, the mill exploded with a tremendous report, scattering fragments in all directions, and igniting the contents of another mill some hundred feet distant, which exploded in less than three minutes after. We are happy to state the explosion was unattended with loss of life or limb. Reports that several persons were killed, are in circulation, but are entirely groundless.

The contents of the two mills amounted to 115 kegs of powder, nearly equally divided between them. This was sufficient however, to shake the earth for many miles around, and cause great consternation in the city.

THE BIG TREE.—A portion of the monster tree which was felled awhile since on the Sierra Nevada, California, arrived in New York lately. The Sunday Atlas says it measured, when standing, 320 feet in length, with a diameter of 32 feet at five feet from the ground. The trunk of this huge monarch of the forest was perfectly solid from the sapwood to the centre, and, judging from the number of centric rings, its age has been estimated at three thousand years. Of this vegetable prodigy, 50 feet of the bark, from the lower part of the trunk, was put in the natural form in San Francisco for exhibition. It there formed a spacious carpeted room, containing a piano, with seats, for forty persons. On one occasion one hundred and forty children were admitted without inconvenience; and at another time thirty-two couples waltzed within its colossal circumference with the greatest harmony. Public exhibition will be made of this majestic tree in New York as soon a suitable place can be procured for that purpose.

DEAD.—The last steamer brings to us the news of the death, on the third of April, of Professor John Wilson, celebrated as the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine, and whose works, poetical and prose, have secured him a warm welcome among all classes of readers in England and America.

The coasting trade of Great Britain is now thrown open to all foreign ships, and the State Department at Washington, April 18, gives official notice that:

"Our vessels will be subject to the same regulations as British ships so employed, and will pay no duties, dues, tolls and charges.—Passenger steamers, carrying passengers from one place to another, on the coast of the United Kingdom, will be subject to the provisions of the steam navigation act of 1851."

"Man's inhumanity to" *dogs* makes sausages wondrous cheap.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity. I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot will be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beavor Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17 1854 ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4026 acres—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812 and those of the late War with Mexico are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have to be presented to Congress and their Powers of Attorney and contracts to be filed. If written to on this or any of the above the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres and those who have failed had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General in whose keeping are Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England Ireland Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville Yancy county N. C. April 13 1854

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV R. N PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board every thing included at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN. Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1854. 6t

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞Call at No. 3 Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2 1854 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23 1854

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

State of North Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM 1853

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased, vs. John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set tor hearing.

Withess, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 4, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We had no time in last week's issue to speak of the Platform laid down by the Democratic State Convention. Our readers have the resolutions, and have no doubt given them a careful perusal. If so, they will have been forcibly impressed with the consistency of the party, whatever they may think of the correctness of the principles promulgated. On all great questions, and especially in regard to State Reform, the party stands now just where it stood two years ago.

The first resolution will meet the approval of patriotic, national men in every part of the Union. The people have repudiated a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, by such an overwhelming majority that very few can be found at this day to advocate either of these measures.

The second resolution pays a merited compliment to the firmness, ability and patriotism of President Pierce.

The third endorses, fully and unequivocally, the Nebraska Bill, and presents a striking contrast to the course of the Whig Convention on this important question. Not a word of encouragement—not a sentence of approval, did that body vouchsafe to the gallant men in Congress who are battling for our rights. In this whiggery was but true to itself. There is no disguising the fact that many Southern whigs manifest a coldness and indifference towards the Nebraska Bill, which would be unaccountable did we not know the course of their great head, the *National Intelligencer*, and the affinities and sympathies of many of their leading spirits. Judge Douglas has been villified and denounced even by some who have been forced by public opinion to give a seeming support to his Bill. When the whig Convention refused to endorse the Bill—refused to open its mouth in defence of a measure of incalculable importance to the South, we were not at all surprised—*it was just like that party.*

The fourth and fifth resolutions we annex, in order that the people may fully understand the position of the Democratic party regarding the Public Lands. And we remark that notwithstanding the noise whig presses and politicians make about Distribution, that party is responsible for the repeal of the only distribution law ever passed by Congress.

4th. *Resolved*, That the public lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one of the States, would be unjust and unconstitutional.

5th. *Resolved*, That the public lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund and disposed of for the common benefit of all—first, in the payment of the public debt and then in defraying the expenses of the federal government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed upon the common necessaries of life.

The sixth resolution pays a well-earned tribute to the faithful and efficient manner in which the Hon. David S. Reid has discharged the duties of the Executive office.

The seventh is devoted to the vexed question of Constitutional Reform. The adherence of the party to the great principle of Free Suffrage is reiterated, and the determination expressed to advocate it in the face of all opposition, until it is finally engrafted upon the Constitution. The resolution also declares opposition to any change of the present basis. We did not expect the Convention to take a different course, and so stated some weeks ago. Since the commencement of the Reform agitation, the Democratic party has occupied one position. No shifting, or quibbling, or evasion has marked its course; but a firm, decided, bold stand, which will at least entitle it to the respect of friends and foes alike. We have no concealments on this or any other political question, and while we disavow any right to ask the Democratic party to change its position on this question to gratify the White Basis men of the west, and thereby perpetrate an *inconsistency;* we at the same time declare our adherence to the white basis principle. The fact that the two great parties of the State have condemned it, does not at all shake our faith in its correctness.—The *principle* remains, unaltered and unaffected by the action of parties and the tide of circumstances. We may consent to abandon the advocacy of it, from the utter hopelessness of effecting any thing in the present condition of affairs. Renounce it never. On this subject, then, we repeat, the Democratic party has at least been consistent,—and in so far as men prefer *honesty* to *dishonesty*, and *consistency* to *duplicity*, they must prefer that party. But again, the resolution under consideration promises *something*—at least Free Suffrage. The whig Convention resolution promises *nothing* but a one-legged, broken-backed Convention, without saying what the deformed nonentity is expected to accomplish. Not a word about Free Suffrage, nor a specific pledge of any sort. In this view of the case, and it is a correct one, a choice by western men will not be hard to make. We shall refer to this subject again.

The eighth resolution expresses an earnest desire to see a fostering hand extended to the mineral, agricultural and commercial interests of the State; and expresses the conviction that the Legislature should, from time to time, extend such aid to the various works of internal improvement now in progress in the State, and their extension, as they may need. This of course covers the Central Road, the Spartanburg, the Rabun Gap, &c.

The ninth declares that our common school system ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased.

The tenth re-affirms the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as applicable to the present condition of the country.

The eleventh and last resolution nominates THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of Northampton county, as the choice of the Convention for Governor, and endorses his soundness as a statesman, and his qualifications for the office proposed to be conferred on him.

We have thus gone over the resolutions, and as we have been compelled to do it in a very hurried manner, we shall, from time to time, notice at greater length the more important points embraced in the series.

The Wilmington Journal speaks of the candidate as follows:

"Of the candidate of the Democratic party, we know that he is a gentleman of talents—of high personal standing and much beloved and respected by those who know him; devoted to the interests of the State and the whole State; possessed of the full confidence of his own party and well calculated to command the respect even of his opponents. He is a Democrat of the old school, sound and reliable.—For his position upon internal improvements we refer to the 8th Resolution passed by the Democratic Convention. This resolution is not simply the expression of the opinions of the Convention, to which Mr. Bragg's assent as a candidate might perhaps be regarded by some as a mere matter of form; but it is known to be the expression of Mr. Bragg's own personal opinion; for this statement we have the authority of such gentlemen as Hon. Asa Biggs and others who are well acquainted with Mr. Bragg, and who very recently conversed with him upon this subject.

The Greensborough Patriot, (whig) says of Mr. Bragg:

Mr. Bragg, from all we can gather, is a lawyer of ability, a gentleman of courteous manners and address, and a straitlaced party politician.

☞For the comfort of all concerned, we will say that the idea of any body's owning stock in the Pacific Rail Road does not at all "disturb our dreams." If we desired to become a stockholder it would be the easiest thing in the world to accomplish. A *small* per cent., say about the sixteenth part of an atom, on every hundred dollars worth of stock we wished to *purchase*, would secure us a certificate. For five or ten dollars, we could secure stock to the amount of some thousands, and being thus metamorphosed into a millionaire, *prospectively*, we could afford to look down on common folks with disdain! We shall decline making this *heavy investment*, however, for several reasons; the most important one being our antipathy to "*stealing.*"

"General Pierce was elected President by one of the vilest, most damnable and infamous coalitions between abolitionists, freesoilers, democrats, locofocos, secessionists, disunionists, land-reformers, anti-renters, woman-rights-ers, bloomers, thimble-riggers, villains, cut-throats, scoundrels, renegade whigs—in a word, by the most corrupt combination, that has ever been witnessed in the operations of our government."—*Asheville Spectator.*

We desire to put the above extract from the western organ of Federalism on *record.*—We desire that the thousands of North Carolina freemen who cast their votes for General Pierce, may know the estimate placed upon them by one of Gen. Dockery's advocates.—We desire *Southern Rights Whigs*, too, to know what Federalism thinks of them; and we ask all such to make a note of the above very decent and very becoming language, addressed to the freemen of nearly thirty sovereign States. Remember it, and when the proper time arrives, rebuke it as it deserves to be rebuked. We will say nothing about the ignorance and impudence of such language. It is sufficient to know that it comes from a paper recognised by the whig party of this District as its organ, and is a genuine expression *of the sentiments of the leaders of that party.*

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

We learn from telegraphic despatches that the Spanish Government has made ample reparation for the Black Warrior outrage. The particulars have not reached us. We hope our Government has not only demanded and secured indemnity for the past, but also ample security for the future. Spanish insolence will have to be humbled, and the sooner her Majesty's Government is convinced of it, the better it will be for all concerned.

"The object of Mr. Clingman's speech at this time is to defeat the whig party at the ensuing August elections. The west will be flooded with it. It will be made the text-book of Locofoco orators and cross road politicians for the next three months. Let the friends of the whig party and of the *South* be upon their guard."—*Spectator.*

We take the above extract from a tediously long and exceedingly dull article in last week's Spectator, purporting to be a review of Mr. Clingman's speech on the Nebraska bill. The editor having advertised the public a week in advance of his intention to review the speech, and being aware of his powers as a critic, we feared our Representative would be totally annihilated. But a glance at the production relieved us, and a closer inspection satisfied us that it was harmless—perfectly so. It was evidently the writer's intention to be very severe, but he overshot the mark, and only made himself very *ridiculous.* The people of this country generally have sense sufficient to discern the difference between a *review* of a public document, and a bitter, partizan assault upon the *author* of that document. We tender this as information to the editor, with the earnest hope that it may profit him in his patriotic labors. The above *morceau* has been selected from the *pile* as the text for a few comments; and

First—we would ask the editor what has become of his great love of justice, as manifested a few weeks since, when he rebuked us for commenting on the speech of Henry W. Miller, without giving the document at length, that the people might, as he said, judge for themselves. So indignant was he at our neglect or refusal to perform this act of "justice," that we believe he published the document entire himself. *Now* how stands the case? Mr. Clingman, representing this District in Congress—many of the subscribers to the Spectator having supported him, and no doubt anxious to hear from him,—delivers a speech on a great public question, and what does the Spectator do? Does he publish the speech, coming as it did from his immediate Representative? He did no such thing. On the contrary, he suppressed the whole of it, and in it's stead furnished a long, labored, partizan view of the positions taken. Mr. Miller, living at Raleigh, must have justice done him, and his speech must be published. It is no difference, however, whether Mr. Clingman has a fair showing or not. *He* is not a member of the Raleigh Clique, nor yet of the western branch of it. This explains the whole thing, and Mr. Clingman's friends who read no paper but the Spectator, will look in vain to that source for a report of his speeches.

In regard to the allegation that Mr. Clingman's speech was made with the object of affecting the August elections, we presume unbiassed men will require stronger proof than the editor's mere declaration. The speech is on a subject which has been some months before Congress—a subject on which nearly all of the leading men in that body, North and South, have spoken; and if Mr. Clingman had failed to do so, he would then have been charged with being afraid to show his hand. His speech was doubtless made without reference to Dockery or the coming elections; and would have been delivered just the same if Dockery had been "on the other side of Jordan," instead of trampoosing through the swamps, solitary and alone, hunting for votes. We remember very well the General's ungenerous attack on Mr. C. during the last Presidential canvass, and if it should be remembered by others to his disadvantage, it will be nothing but just.

Not having received from Mr. Clingman any information on the subject, we are not prepared to say what his course in the approaching canvass would be, were he in the District and disposed to participate in the struggle. One thing, however, we will venture to say, Mr. Clingman nor any other man entertaining his States-Right views could look with complacency upon the triumph of such an out-and-out, full blooded Consolidationist as Alfred Dockery. Mr. John Kerr, according to the doctrines of his late speech in Congress, cannot desire the election of Dockery, who declared he would vote men and money to whip North Carolina into the Union, in the event the oppressions of the Federal Government should force her to "set up for herself."

The richest thing in the above extract is embraced in the last sentence: that warning to the "South," which we have italicised. If it is not a misprint—if it was not intended to be "*North*"—it is the richest joke of the season. The *South* warned against Thomas L. Clingman's speech! That will do. The editor ought now to be permitted to rest a spell on his laurels! We presume Gen. Dockery's friends intend to set up a claim as Southern men, *par excellence!* Shouldn't wonder, really. They have about impudence enough to attempt any thing. But that card can't win. The game is too transparent—the hypocrisy too palpable. They will be held to their true position as the advocates of a Federal Consolidationist.

THE GADSDEN TREATY,

After having been once rejected, was reconsidered, amended, and fully ratified on the 25th ult. The treaty, as it has now met the approbation of the Senate, acquires about one half the territory covered by the original treaty. Thirteen thousand square miles are allowed for the right of way for the Pacific Railroad, and the consideration tendered for all this is the sum of ten million of dollars.

SMALL—VERY.

It was no doubt right and proper for a *whig* Administration to select Messrs. McAnally & Christy, who published the "Highland Messenger" at this place some years since, to publish the Laws of the United States. It is a very grievous "locofoco" sin, however, for Franklin Pierce's Administration to select our paper to do the same work. Is there a man with a head on his shoulders ignorant and stupid enough to suppose the people do not see through this flimsy demagogueism?

We congratulate Gen. Pierce on the fact that not one serious charge has been made against his Administration, from any source entitled to consideration. As we had occasion to state last week, all the hue and cry that has been gotten up against the President relates entirely to the distribution of petty, unimportant offices, and shows most conclusively the ravenous appetite and capacious maw of federal whig leaders, and the purity and soundness of the Administration.

☞With whig *leaders* who have travelled out of their way to assail us, we have not been reluctant to engage in controversy. We have never feared that our position could be shaken by a full, thorough and gentlemanly discussion; and we have never doubted our ability to hold our own with even the best of them. With such men an argument may be made profitable. They have political reputation at stake—something to guard—and will demean themselves accordingly. But we beg *blackguards* to excuse us, if we treat them with neglect and contempt. Really our space is too valuable just now to waste ammunition on such small game. If the concession affords them any gratification we freely admit they can beat us at *billingsgate.* May we not hope that this admission will mollify their wounded vanity? When they bring arguments, we may—with the faint hope of penetrating their dark minds with the polished shaft of *truth*—reply to them.

TEN MILLIONS OF LANDS APPROPRIATED.

The House of Representatives passed on Wednesday last the bill from the Senate granting or giving to the States lands for the indigent insane. The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bissell, Bridges, Bragg, Carpenter, Chandler, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullom, Cutting, Thomas Davis, Dawson, Dunbar, Edmunds, Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, Etheridge, Farley, Fenton, Florence, Grey, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, *Kerr*, Knox, Kurtz, Latham, Lilly, Lindley, Lindsley, Lyon, Maurice, Middlesworth, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pratt, *Puryear*, David Ritchie, *Rogers*, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, Hester L. Stevens, Stratton, David Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Vail, Welbridge, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburne, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Wheeler and Yates—81.

NAYS.—Messrs. Aiken, David J. Bailey, Barksdale, Burry, Bocock, Boyce, Cashie, Chrisman, *Clingman*, Colquitt, *Craige*, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dean, Dent, Drum, Eddy, Edmundson, Faulkner, Giddings, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley T. Harris, Hastings, Hibbard, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancey Jones, Roland Jones, Kidwell, Kittredge, Letcher, McDonald, McNair, Maxwell, Murry, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Robbins, *Ruffin*, Seward, Shannon, Shower, Garrit Smith, George W. Smyth, Richard H. Stanton, John J. Taylor, Wade and Witte—53.

The bill appropriates, for the benefit of the indigent insane, ten millions of acres of land, to be apportioned under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of the several States in the House of Representatives, according to the census of eighteen hundred and fifty. Each State is *required* to invest the money, the interest of which is to be devoted to the support of the insane.

Of the members from this State present, three voted for and three against the bill.—Thus it is that Whig leaders raise a clamor about the public lands being squandered and voted away, and then turn round and do the same thing themselves.

The Congress of the United States, it seems, has progressed so far in its usurpations as to make gifts to the States and then *require* them to use them in a certain specified way!

The Presidential vote is expected, and we hope this expectation may not be disappointed. *Principles* and *the rights of the States*, whatever Congress may enact! There can be no safety in following implicitly the lead of a majority in Congress.

☞We are gratified at being able to state that the President has vetoed this bill.

☞We notice that the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Charleston, was married in New York a few days since, to Miss Jeannette Billsland, of that city. Dr. Jenkins is the Superintendent of the China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is to sail in a few days with his wife, and three assistant missionaries, with their wives, for Shanghai.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, acting upon a hint recently thrown out in Chambers' Journal, has been working wonders with consumption patients, by having them well rubbed with warm olive oil.

☞There is nothing late of importance from the seat of war in the East. All is activity and commotion, though no decisive blow has been struck by either party. The allied powers are making preparations on a magnificent scale to swallow the Czar of Russia; while on the other hand that gentleman is equally confident that he can lick the whole batch. The British lion roars furiously, the French cock crows sausily, while the "sick man" (Turkey) awaits with trembling anxiety the result of their combined efforts to deliver him from the power of the Russian bear. The whole of the allied fleet is in the Black Sea, near Varna. Three thousand French troops had arrived at Constantinople. Great times are just ahead. God help the right!

☞England and France have concluded a "permanent" Treaty of Alliance; which, we may add, will be religiously observed just so long as it may suit their selfish purposes to act together. We have no confidence in the sincerity of their embraces, for an Englishman and a Frenchman can no more dwell together in peace than a sore head bear and a cross eyed hyena.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 25th, 1854.

SIR: I saw from the newspapers that a meeting had been held in Asheville, and a Committee appointed to send to me a memorial on the subject of the increase of the mail service South of Asheville. I have never heard any thing of a memorial since, but on seeing the published proceedings I went to the Post Office and renewed the application formerly made by me. As the result of several interviews, I received the enclosed letter, which I hope you will publish. The reasons given are similar to those upon which several other applications made by me have been refused.

The expenses of the Post Office Department exceed its revenue by two or three millions annually. This is owing mainly to the reduction of letter postage to three cents. I opposed this reduction, believing that it was better for a man to give five cents for a letter, having a post office near him, than to get it for three cents when he had to go eight or ten miles to the post office. In other words, I preferred keeping the price of letters at five cents and increasing the number of mails and multiplying offices, so that each person could have one near him, get his letters and papers as they arrived, without being compelled to lose half a day to obtain them. As it now is arranged, however, when I endeavor to get new routes and new offices established, or to multiply the trips on lines already existing, I am told that the Department is so largely in debt that the application cannot be granted. You will oblige me therefore by publishing this statement, with the enclosed note, for the information of many persons who are interested in having additional mail facilities.

Respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

EDITOR OF NEWS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, April 24, 1854.

SIR: Yours of the 12th instant, asking for three additional weekly trips on Route between Hendersonville and Asheville, is now before me. I am instructed by the Post Master General to say to you that the additional service asked for cannot be granted; the finances of the Department and the proceeds of the Offices along said Route not justifying the increased expenditure. As to the allowance of three additional trips between Greenville and Hendersonville from 15th of May to 15th of October, that was not attended by any increase of expenditure to the Department, the amount so paid being less than pro rata and taken from pay on Route from Greenville to Laurens C. H., under a readjustment of the service on that Route.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. DUNDAS,
Sec. Ast. P. M. Gen.

HON. THOS. L. CLINGMAN,
House of Representatives.

FOR THE NEWS.

H. C. F. College---the Uniform.

Mr. Editor: As a large number of letters, on the subject of the uniform to be worn by the pupils of the College, have been received from various parts of East Tennessee, this method is taken to answer the inquiries made, which will serve for the information of all interested.

The Trustees held a meeting on yesterday, (2d May,) and adopted the following uniform, viz: The dress to be worn by the pupils in going out, that is, going to church, on public occasions, &c., must be in the summer white jaconet—in the winter, mazarine worsted—neatly and plainly made. Plain white sunbonnet, (of bonnet cord or checked muslin) for winter and summer. The pupil will be required to wear a neat cheap badge, naming the class to which she is attached in the College.

The dress to be worn every day in the Steward's Hall, (or other places of boarding,) and in the school room, may be made of any plain cheap goods, regardless of color.

Jewelry may be left at home, as its use will be forbidden.

The rule will apply to every pupil connected with the school, during the time of their being under the care of the Faculty and Trustees.

Parents and Guardians may have the clothing of the pupils made at home if they choose.

The Board hopes to be able to announce by next week that the services of a competent Steward has been secured.

R. B. VANCE, Sect'y
Board Trustees.

Asheville, May 3d, '54.
H. C. Advocate will please copy.

SINGULAR CHALLENGE.—A celebrated sporting gentleman in Mobile, Ala., has offered to bet $500 that there is not a man in the State who can drive six cats in harness—the meeting to take place when and where the parties agree upon.

☞The lady whose sleep was broken, has had it mended.

☞Correspondents attended to next week.

☞*We are authorized and requested to announce COL. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the lower branch of the next General Assembly.*

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to state that the Funeral of REV. STEPHEN D. ADAMS will be preached at Burnsville on Sunday the 4th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the REV. WM. M. KERR.

Third Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville circuit, Hooper's Creek,	April	29–30
Catawba cir., Sharon,	May	6–7
Burnsville " Hunter's Chapel,	"	13–14
Asheville " Jewel Hill,	"	20–21
Webster " Long's Chapel,	"	27–28
Franklin " Union,	June	10–11
Waynesville cir., Fine's Creek,	"	17–18

There will be a meeting held at Reems' Creek m. h., commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in June, at which place the District Stewards are requested to attend without fail.

R. W. PATTY.

April 24, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE.

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clarke county, Ga. on the 18th instant, my negro man TOM, a blacksmith and shoemaker, about 25 or 40 years old; weighs about 175 or 180 lbs. about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion with large full eyes showing more of the white than most negroes do—of good and sprightly countenance and more than ordinary intelligence. I think it probably he will try to reach a free state and be aided in his designs by some white person. He formerly belonged to Samuel Farris, then of Habersham county, and may re-visit that section. I will give the above reward for the delivery to me of said negro and the white person that may be aiding him or their lodgment in any safe jail, so that I get said negro, with proof to convict the white person; or fifty dollars for the delivery of said negro to me, or his confinement in a safe jail, so that I get him.

STEPHEN JACKSON.

May 4, 1854.

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDOWELL.

January 2 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 5th, 1854.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 8964 from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened and money was stolen about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty* dark complexion black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, P. M.,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell. now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.
Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.
Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.
Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.
Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.
Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.
Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.
Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.
Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th of April,** for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 80 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.
J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see, fellow citizens, for yourselves.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.
MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisling of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.
JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.
Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville. June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

100,000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement, but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of *Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper.* to sell at wholesale.

We will take in exchange for goods, good janes, linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash.*

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood, and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of 'Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland,' one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours, truly,
M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.
To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

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Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

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Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little *"nicetiosities"* to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of
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October 27.

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